THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1769. THE NUMBER 154.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

Continuation of THE CASE BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

IN this reply, which I have put into the mouth of a coloniſt, I have examined, pretty minutely, the real extent of American liberty, under the preſent meaſures. I have ſhewn the diſſimilarity of their condition to our own, and to that of a free people. I ſhall now ſhew the ſimilarity of their condition to that of thoſe nations whom we call ſlaves. The author of the letter to Lord Hillſborough, ſays, "*Libertas recipit magis et minus*, that there are degrees of freedom." I allow it. In what does perfect political liberty conſiſt? Some authors define it to be "the power of doing what the laws permit." If I do not miſtake, the meaning of this definition, is clearly erroneous. To do what the laws of Turky permit, certainly is not liberty. Perfect political liberty conſiſts rather in the not being ſubject to any laws, but ſuch as we have conſented to by ourſelves, or by our Repreſentatives. If Britain is but imperfectly repreſented, it has but an imperfect freedom. But conſidering the imperfection of every thing human, it may well boaſt of the excellence of its conſtitution. There are other nations, the lives and fortunes of whoſe inhabitants, are dependant upon ſome perſon, whom they do not elect, and whom they cannot remove; or upon ſome other country, in the government of which they have no ſhare. France, Spain, and Turky, are inſtances of the firſt; Corſica, while it was under the yoke of Genoa, of the ſecond. All ſuch governments are abſolute or deſpotic, and the people ſubject to them we call enſlaved. Between their ſituation and our own, there are indeed many degrees. But I defy the author of the letter to Lord Hillſborough, to ſhew, that any of theſe degrees would be enjoyed by the Americans, if meaſures ſhould be carried to the extremes, which we now hear of. I do not ſay that there is not a medium between a good conſtitution, and ſimple deſpotiſm; but I ſay the Americans would not poſſeſs that medium. He objects to the advocates for America, their aſſerting, "That if dependance be enforced in any the leaſt degree, the coloniſts are ſlaves." Let him not object it to me; my aſſertion is that they are ſlaves, if the Britiſh Parliament aſſumes unlimited power over them, in every particular whatſoever. If a people can be deprived of their lives and their property, by another perſon or nation, is it not evident that ſuch a people is not free? Whether it be by a nation, or by a Monarch, is not material. The maſters indeed are different, but the government is equally deſpotic. The Helots of Sparta were as much ſlaves, as the ſubjects of the Grand Signior. Now I defy any perſon to mention one ſingle power, which the Spartan republic aſſumed over the Helots; which England does not aſſume over her colonies. I would not inſinuate, that Great-Britain would not govern with greater humanity; but if her power be mildly adminiſtered, it will indeed be a milder deſpotiſm, but it will not therefore be the leſs a deſpotiſm. Should we thus addreſs ourſelves to a colony of France or Spain: You live under an abſolute government; transfer your allegiance to us, and you ſhall enjoy thoſe privileges which Great-Britain diffuſes through all her dominions. Might it not anſwer us in theſe words; "I am not burthened with taxes in near ſo great a proportion as your coloniſts, but I would conſent to pay more than I do, if I were to enjoy a greater degree of freedom. What then are thoſe privileges which you offer to me? We might ſay to them, one of the principal priviſeges ſhall be this, that you ſhall not be taxed except by your own Repreſentatives, or elſe by the Parliament of Britain. Might they not then reply to us? I find then that my Repreſentatives are not to be a part of that Britiſh Parliament which is to tax me; were I ſubject to the abſolute dominion of an Aſſembly, elected by the provinces and cities in France, ſhould I be one whit more free, than in being ſubject to the abſolute dominion of its Monarch? When you ſpoke to me of privileges, I imagined that you meant that right of ſuffrage, which is the boaſt of the Britiſh conſtitution.* You give it to me indeed, in one place, but you will tax me in a place where you will not give it to me. When our Sovereign has taxed his ſubjects as much as he thinks proper, he will ſcarcely refuſe them the privilege of taxing themſelves again, in any manner they pleaſe. If you can demonſtrate to me, that our Monarch aſſumes one ſingle power over us, which you do not aſſume over your colonies, I will hearken to your propoſals, but if you cannot, your government is as arbitrary as that of France, we are leſs taxed, and as free as your colonies."

Having examined the real condition of the coloniſts, under the preſent ſuppoſed meaſures, with as much attention as I am capable of; I can find in it no circumſtance, which ſhould prevent my aſſerting, that they would be as deſtitute of freedom, as any nation ever was, or ever can be: Now whatever right thoſe privileges may conſiſt in, which confeſſedly belong to the Americans, they certainly do not conſiſt in ſlavery, which is the want of every right, and the deprivation of every privilege.

I have ſhewn, that the compariſon between the Americans, and thoſe Britons who have no ſuffrages, is falſe, and that if it were true, it would not be argumentative. I have ſhewn what the freedom of the Americans does not conſiſt in, and I will now endeavour to ſhew what are thoſe privileges, which for our own ſakes we muſt allow them. I cannot help obſerving in this place, that every one who has written againſt them, has confined his endeavours to the proving which of the Britiſh privileges they ought not to poſſeſs; but not one of them has mentioned thoſe privileges which they ought to enjoy. It is a little ſuſpicious, that thoſe authors whoſe profeſſed deſign is to convince and to conciliate the coloniſts, have never once enumerated thoſe advantages which they are ſtill to enjoy under Parliamentary government. Surely nothing would be ſo likely to pacify them, as a recital of the bleſſings, which are ſtill to remain to them.

But to return: In order that the Americans ſhould enjoy Britiſh freedom, it is not ſufficient that they ſhould adopt that part only of our conſtitution, which departs from the principles of Britiſh liberty. They muſt poſſeſs that part which is excellent, as well as that part which is defective, or their liberty is not an image of ours. It is therefore ſufficient that an American land-holder ſhould be on a par with a Briton who has no landed property, or with a Britiſh papiſt. But that an American freeholder ſhould have the ſame power over his own property, as a Britiſh freeholder has over his own. If any man ſhall object to me that I have placed the colonies in a ſituation too equal to their Mother-country; I anſwer him, that I have done ſo, only with reſpect to their own veſted and acquired property,* and that Americans have as much right to the property of America, when once acquired and veſted, as Britons have to the property of Great-Britain.

In order that taxation and repreſentation may not be united in America, the adverſaries of America deny that they are united in Britain. And attempts have been made, to produce inſtances of their diſunion, taken from different periods of the Britiſh conſtitution. It is not material to my cauſe to examine, whether theſe attempts have ſucceeded. If America be entitled to Engliſh privileges, the Engliſh conſtitution, ſhe is intitled to that conſtitution as it ſtood at the time when the colonies were planted. She is not to have the conſtitution that exiſted in the time of William the Conqueror, or of the Saxon Heptarchies, or of the Roman government. If England communicated to America her conſtitution, and her privileges, we communicated them ſuch as ſhe herſelf at that time enjoyed. It was the conſtitution of England at that period, that every man poſſeſſed of forty ſhillings a year, by that free tenure which we call a freehold, ſhould have a vote in electing a Member of that Aſſembly, which alone could tax his property; beſides certain perſons inveſted with privileges in cities and boroughs. This was and is the bulwark of Engliſh liberty; without this we ſhould be ſlaves. This then is the conſtitution that is communicated to America: Let not therefore her property be taxed, except in an Aſſembly to which her freeholders and electors ſend a Repreſentative. In the Saxon conſtitution, the privilege of voting was diffuſed much more univerſally; it belonged to all who held by a free tenure; that is, to all the ſubjects of England; for thoſe who hold by other tenures were not ſubjects, but villains or ſlaves. So entire was the union at that time, between repreſentation and taxation: But to this conſtitution the coloniſts have no pretenſion, as it was not the conſtitution of England at the time of their eſtabliſhment. By the 8th of Henry the VIth, the right of voting was confined to ſuch freeholders as had forty ſhillings a year, and thus the more opulent freeholders were entruſted with the rights of all the reſt. It appears to me that England by this change had two kinds of Repreſentatives. The richer freeholders repreſented the others, and the Houſe of Commons repreſented them, thus the opulent freeholders were Repreſentatives of election, conſtituted by their circumſtances; and the Knights were Repreſentatives of legiſlation appointed by ſuffrage. If there be any juſtice in this opinion, all the ſubjects of England were either actually or virtually repreſented. But if there be not, and if it be admitted that England was and is partially repreſented——Give a repreſentation as partial to her colonies. If Britain be imperfectly repreſented, ſhe has but an imperfect freedom; but if the colonies have no repreſentation, they have no freedom at all. If Britain has not the beſt conſtitution, which human invention could have ſuggeſted; is it a reaſon that America ſhould have the worſt?

In the memorable conteſt with the Houſe of Peers about the right of originating taxes, the Commons urged with great force their excluſive right to that privilege. They thought it unreaſonable even that any part of the taxes ſhould be encreaſed or diminiſhed, or that the rates ſhould be examined by the Peers, "whoſe proportion in all taxes, in compariſon with what the commonalty pay, is very inconſiderable." I believe the ſame Aſſembly think theſe words to contain good ſenſe at this day; and it is undoubtedly very reaſonable, that thoſe who give the moſt, ſhould have the greateſt ſhare in modelling the gift. Such were the maxims that were formerly adopted by that great Aſſembly, and ſuch were the reaſonings on which their greateſt privilege is eſtabliſhed. Why then do they now think it reaſonable, that thoſe who pay not an inconſiderable but no proportion, ſhould not only originate a tax, but paſs it as a law. Compare the ſpirit of their former maxims with that of their preſent. "It is unjuſt in you my Lords, to begin a taxation of which you pay only a ſmall proportion." Yet we will impoſe a tax on America, of which we pay no proportion at all. "It is unjuſt that you my Lords ſhould even originate a tax upon men, of whom you are but the leſſer number, though the reſt may afterwards refuſe it if they pleaſe." But it is juſt for us to enact a tax law for the coloniſts, which they ſhall not have a power to refuſe, although we are not any part of them. "The right of propoſing taxes belongs to us as Repreſentatives of the people who pay them, and yet we will tax a people of whom we are not Repreſentatives.—Bills of ſupply are looked upon, not only as laws, but as free gifts, and on account of this difference in their natures, they are ſubject to different forms. The Lords cannot originate them, although they are legiſlators. And it is not the Royal aſſent that is given, but the Royal thanks. The 9th of Henry VIIth enacts that the King ſhall thank both Lords and Commons: But if our Parliament ſhall tax the coloniſts, to whom are the Royal thanks to be addreſſed? Is he to thank his Britiſh ſubjects, for giving him the property of the coloniſts? Is he to thank the Engliſh for money which they do not pay, or the Americans for a free gift, wreſted from them againſt their will: Which of theſe mockeries would be the moſt unworthy the great ſcene on which they are to be acted?

Much declamation hath been uſed on both ſides. The Engliſh ſpeak of the blood and treaſure they have expended. The Americans that they have encountered an inhoſpitable climate for the purpoſes of Great-Britain, and have dedicated their lives and fortunes to her ſervice. There is no weight in any of theſe declamations. If Britain has protected the property of America, it does not conſtitute her the owner of that property. She has, for her own ſake, protected in their turns, almoſt every country in Europe, but that does not make her the proprietor of thoſe countries, or give her a power of taxation over them. If America, in purſuing her own intereſt, has advantaged Britain, we owe her no obligation. Whilſt we each poſſeſs thoſe benefits for which we expended our treaſure, and for which they encountered that climate, we owe nothing to each other, but reciprocal affection. To extend their commerce, our anceſtors encouraged the emigration of Britiſh ſubjects. Their induſtry abroad, was thought more advantageous, than their reſidence in Britain. As an inducement to forego thoſe privileges which they poſſeſſed, or might acquire at home, it was agreed that they ſhould carry Engliſh privileges along with them. And as an inducement to become the carriers and the labourers of England, they were endowed with a deſart territory, uſeful only by the induſtry they ſhould beſtow on it, and this was given to them as their wages. Let not a compact founded in our own intereſt, purchaſed by their labour, and confirmed by time, ſuffer any violation. Let us be content with our commercial advantages, and thoſe ſuperiorities which they willingly ſubmit to. Let us make them labour for us, but let us not take from them their wages alſo.

* *The Americans muſt relinquiſh many rights of property; that is, many rights of acquiring property: for they muſt be ſubject to Britiſh navigation laws, and trade regulations: But the right of granting property already acquired and veſted, ſhould be ſacred. This ſhould be their ſafe and entire.*

NORFOLK, *April* 12, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

SIR,

I NOW according to my promiſe in your laſt week's paper, ſend you ſome account of my conduct with relation to my arreſting Mr. Lewis Hansford, of Norfolk; alſo of the manner of my taking out an eſcape warrant againſt him, and my proceedings thereon, in anſwer to the Mayor of Norfolk's ſuperſedeas to the warrant, and Mr. Hansford's narrative, publiſhed in your Gazette, in order to efface any impreſſion which thoſe pieces may have made on the Public to my prejudice, which is as follows: Having received on the 22d of March, in the morning, a writ againſt Mr. Hansford, at the ſuit of Chriſtopher Calvert, directed to me as Serjeant of the borough of Norfolk, I went about 10 o'clock to his houſe, to ſerve it; when I got to his door, I deſired a perſon who was ſtanding there, to go in and tell Mr. Hansford that I wanted to ſpeak with him; upon which he came out of a back room into the paſſage, and ſtopped, aſking me my buſineſs; and as I did not think it prudent to acquaint him that I had a writ for him, knowing that he had but a few days before, avoided an officer who had an execution againſt him, and was in purſuit of him, I began to talk to him about an account for ſome work which he had employed me to do for another perſon ſome time before. He then walked up towards me, and went into his front room with me. I then began to ſearch among my papers for the account, and alſo the writ. By this time I found he began to ſuſpect me, and was making off; I immediately clapped him upon the arm, and told him I had a writ againſt him. Mr. Robert Taylor, the Gentleman who Mr. Hansford ſays he left in the room with me, being then preſent, began directly to give me a good deal of ſcurrilous language, and aſked me many impertinent queſtions, to which I returned ſuch anſwers as I thought they deſerved, and ſaid Mr. Hansford had a tongue to ſpeak for himſelf, if he wanted to ſee the proceſs, or to know by what authority I arreſted him. Mr. Hansford then aſked for the writ, and ſaid he was well aſſured that I only pretended other buſineſs, in order to get an opportunity to arreſt him. I replied that he had laid many traps for me, and proceeded to look for the writ; and while I was intent in ſearching among my bundle of court papers, he attempted to make off, and was juſt ſtepping into another room, before I obſerved him; I immediately ordered Mr. Taylor, who was next to him, to lay hold of him; but inſtead of obeying, he fell to abuſing me again, by means whereof he got into the room, and faſtened the door againſt me. After this I ſtill continued in the houſe for about half an hour, without being able to get at him, and in that time Mr. Eſther*, an Under Sheriff of Norfolk

* Mr. Joſeph Calvert having requeſted of me to declare what I knew concerning Mr. Hansford's having eſcaped from him, and alſo his abſconding and concealing himſelf, ſo that no proceſs of law could be ſerved on him; in compliance there-

county, who had an execution againſt him, came in and aſked for him, and was told by Mr. Taylor where he was; but Mr. Eſther going to the door, and aſking admittance into the room, was refuſed it, and was obliged to come away without doing his buſineſs. I then left the houſe, and thinking the duty of my office required me to take out an eſcape warrant, I wrote one, and carried it to the Mayor, a little after 12 o'clock, whom I found in Meſſ. Aitcheſon and Parker's ſtore, and deſired him to ſign it. He took it out of my hand, after reading it over and over, as alſo Mr. Thomas Burke, a Gentleman as well ſkilled in the law, as in verſe and proſe*, who was ſtanding by his ſhoulder, but not making me any anſwer, nor ſaying whether he would ſign it or not, I then told him I was ready to make oath to the truth of the warrant. Mr. Burke then took it into his hand, and after peruſing it, alledged there was ſome miſtake in it; upon this the Mayor was about to return it not ſigned; I then deſired the Mayor and Mr. Burke to examine it again, for I was convinced it was right; they did ſo, and Mr. Burke agreed there was no miſtake; whereupon the Mayor (after my making oath to the arreſt and eſcape, which Mr. Burke then ſaid was ſufficient) deigned to ſign it, and gave it to me to execute. Having a ready opportunity to Williamſburg, I was about to ſend this warrant to be put in the Gazette; and as I thought it was neceſſary to have another by me, to impower me to take Mr. Hansford, in caſe I ſhould meet with him, I then applied to the Mayor to ſign another, which he refuſed, ſaying there were other Magiſtrates, I might go to them; but a little after, ſaid he would conſider on it till 4 o'clock. I then was obliged to carry it to another Magiſtrate, who ſigned it. Between the hours of two and three o'clock, Mr. Hansford's boy brought me a note, ſoon after the receipt of which, the Mayor came to me. The contents of the ſaid note, and what paſſed between the Mayor and myſelf, I beg leave to refer the reader to William Thornton's† depoſition for. Immediately after this I waited on the Mayor myſelf, and told him as he had offered, I was then willing to go with him and take the bail-bond; he went a littleway with me, muttering ſome words, but what I knew not I then gave the bail-bond to my Deputy Serjeant, who likewiſe waited on the Mayor, and aſked him to go to Mr. Hansford's to execute it; but inſtead of complying with his requeſt, he laughed at him, and told him he knew what he wanted, and went off. The Deputy Serjeant then went to Mr. Hansford's houſe, but could not come to the ſight of him. The next day, late in the morning, Mr. Taylor came to my ſhop, with a paper in his hand, which he ſaid was with ſecurity properly executed, for Mr. Hansford's appearance to anſwer the writ I had ſerved upon him. I aſked him how long he had been my deputy, and refuſed to take the bond, as I had not impowered him to act for me in that particular: In a few hours after, the Mayor affixed at the court-houſe door the ſuperſedeas, ſetting forth that I had raſhly made oath that I had arreſted Lewis Hansford, and that he had eſcaped, but that of his perſonal knowledge he had not eſcaped, and that he deemed himſelf in cuſtody, and did not avoid me, or any lawful proceſs, from any Court or Magiſtrate within this colony and dominion; on which I immediately ſent my deputy to Mr. Hansford's, thinking he intended to ſurrender himſelf; but to my ſurprize he returned, ſaying he could not get admittance to him. I then underwrote the Mayor's ſuperſedeas, forbidding any perſon from taking any notice of it, and that the warrant was ſtill in full force. I then applied to the Mayor, in the preſence of Mr. Burke, who was Mr. Hanſford's counſel, that if he would go with me and my deputy, he might be a witneſs to Mr. Hansford's avoiding us. The Mayor did not go. Mr. Burke followed us, and paſſed by the door at the time we knocked at it, and were refuſed admittance*. After that myſelf, and deputy, duly went to his houſe once or twice a day, till the day when he again appeared in the ſtreet. As ſoon as I ſaw him, as I thought it was my duty, I went up to him, and firſt aſked him if he was yet convinced of his error? He aſked me what error? I replied that of his accuſing me of ſwearing raſhly†, and aſſerting that he did not avoid me or any lawful proceſs, and told him if he did not clear me of what he and the Mayor had ſo unjuſtly charged me with, that I would execute my office ſtrictly. He deſired to know what I meant by it. I then informed him that as he had eſcaped from cuſtody, it was in my choice either to take bail for his appearance, or impriſon him; and as he refuſed to do that juſtice, I took him into cuſtody. He then began to be refractory, and aſked if I intended to carry him to gaol; and what gaol; and if he would not go, whether I would carry him in a cart. I told him I would, but had much rather he would go without my being obliged to take hold of him; but finding, after ſome diſpute, he would not, I then took him by the arm, upon which he conſented to go with me, I then let go, and walked by his ſide for about half the way to the gaol, when we met with the Mayor; he then immediately called out to him, ſee this fellow will carry me to gaol; it is in your power to prevent it. The Mayor then told me to diſcharge him. I anſwered him if he did not know better than to give me ſuch orders, I knew my office better than to obey them. The Mayor attempted to take him from me by force; I took hold of Mr. Hansford to prevent it; the Mayor then called out for all preſent to aſſiſt him; Mr. Hansford at the time endeavouring to clear his way with his ſtick. I commanded all preſent to aſſiſt me, but no one offered but John Fiſe, a ſhoemaker, the reſt being of their party, and intimidated by them. The Mayor then ſeized me by the collar with one hand, putting the other in his pocket, threatening me with a piſtol if I did not let Mr. Hansford go; I anſwered him if he had not been my brother, I ſhould treat him as he deſerved, for offering to reſcue my priſoner, and if he attempted to take the piſtol out of his pocket, I ſhould knock him down in my own defence, which I ſhould be ſorry to do. He quitted the piſtol, and tried to take my ſtick out of my hand; in wrenching it from him he fell; he got up, and called for aſſiſtance again, to take Mr. Hansford from me; his orders were not obeyed, ſo that Fiſe and myſelf carried him to gaol. In about an hour after, I waited on him, and told him I was ready to give him the bounds, provided he would give me ſecurity for them, and allowed him every indulgence after that he could reaſonably expect, while he was in priſon. I hope the reader will excuſe my being ſo long and circumſtantial in the above relation, which I thought neceſſary, that the Public might have it in their power, from a full view of my behaviour, to judge how far I deſerve to be charged with the imputation of ſwearing raſhly, fraudulently, and maliciouſly obtaining the eſcape warrant, which my good brother, the Mayor, has moſt falſely and maliciouſly aſſerted in his ſuperſedeas; or upon what grounds Mr. Hansford could charge me with intending merely and ſolely to oppreſs and expoſe him, when I hope it will appear to every impartial unprejudiced perſon, that I have only diſcharged my office agreeable to law, and not even with rigour, but when conſtrained to it by his obſtinacy. Though I ſay that Gentleman has little reaſon to expect lenity from me, knowing that he has uſed his utmoſt efforts to expoſe, ruin, and oppreſs me. I now will conclude with aſſuring Mr. Hansford that I have nothing to fear from his preſence at the next General Court.

JOSEPH CALVERT.

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to, I hereby declare, that there came to my hands, ſeveral days before the ſaid Hansford was arreſted, at the ſuit of Chriſtopher Calvert, an execution from York court, which I could not execute by reaſon of his the ſaid Hansford's keeping me off with the tiller of a boat, and avoiding me afterwards, by which means I returned the ſaid execution not to be taken; alſo that I went to the ſaid Hansford's houſe on Wedneſday the 22d of March laſt, about ten o'clock, with another execution againſt the ſaid Hansford, where I found the ſaid Joſeph Calvert in the paſſage, diſputing with Mr. Robert Taylor. I aſked the ſaid Taylor if I could be admitted to Mr. Hansford, on which he ſhewed me to the door of the back room; when I came there, Mr. Hansford opened it a little way, but ſeeing who I was, would not let me in. Before I came away, I heard the ſaid Calvert aſk the ſaid Taylor if he had not refuſed obeying his commands, when ordered to prevent Mr. Hansford's eſcaping from his cuſtody; he anſwered that no man in his ſenſes could have expected he would have done it, ſaying he believed the ſaid Serjeant had no proceſs. JAMES ESTHER, S. Sheriff.

The above was ſworn to before me the 11th day of April, 1769. MATTHEW PHRIPP.

* Addreſs to Mrs. Aitcheſon. The Bald Man.

† This is to certify, that on the 22d of March laſt, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a boy of Mr. Hansford's came to Joſeph Calvert's ſhop, with a note, contents as follows: 11 o'clock, March 22, 1769. I am ready to give you ſecurity for the writ you ſerved on me about an hour ago, and had you told me at whoſe ſuit it was, I would have given it you before you left the houſe. *Lewis Hansford.*
To Joſeph Calvert.

Soon after, Cornelius Calvert, Eſq; Mayor of Norfolk borough, came into the ſhop, and told the ſaid Joſeph, that Mr. Hansford had told him that he had not eſcaped from cuſtody, and forbid his retaking him; on which the ſaid Joſeph aſked the ſaid Mayor if he protected him? On which the ſaid Mayor told him he would be his ſecurity; the ſaid Joſeph then aſked him where he was, and why he did not bring him with him; on which the Mayor went out of the ſhop, ſaying the ſaid Joſeph might do as he pleaſed. Immediately after the ſaid Joſeph ſent me to Mr. Hansford's, to let him know if he wanted to ſee him, he was then at his ſhop; his anſwer was, that he did not want to ſee him, but if he or any other perſon had any thing to do with him, he was to be ſeen at home at any time. The ſaid Joſeph immediately after ſent me to the Mayor, to know if he would go to Mr. Hansford's, that he himſelf was then going; his anſwer was that he would come immediately, but did not to my knowledge.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

The above was ſworn to before me, the 12th day of April, 1769. GEORGE ABYVON.

* Mr. Joſeph Calvert requeſted of me to declare what I knew reſpecting his offering to take bail from Mr. Lewis Hansford, at the ſuit of Chriſtopher Calvert, after he was arreſted and eſcaped from cuſtody, and of the ſaid Mr. Hansford's avoiding him the ſaid Joſeph, or any lawful proceſs from any Court or Magiſtrate within this colony, before or ſince Cornelius Calvert, Eſquire, Mayor of this borough, publiſhed a ſuperſedeas to an eſcape warrant granted the ſaid Joſeph the day before. Therefore I do certify, that on Wedneſday the 22d of March, ſome hours after the ſaid Mr. Hansford was arreſted and eſcaped, that I waited on the Mayor, with an eſcape warrant, put into my hands by the ſaid Joſeph Calvert, to carry to him to ſign; he refuſed to ſign it, and ſaid if I would provide a bond, he would go with me in the evening to Mr. Hansford, and enter into ſecurity with him for his appearance; with which I made the ſaid Joſeph acquainted, who immediately gave me a bail bond; I then waited on the Mayor, and told him I was ready to go with him to Mr. Hansford's, to have the bond executed; but was only laughed at by him, ſaying he knew what I wanted. I had then an execution againſt Mr. Hansford, which was not executed till ſeveral days after, by reaſon of his avoiding it. I further certify, that after the Mayor publiſhed his ſuperſedeas, the ſaid Joſeph called on him in preſence of Mr. Burke, and told him if he would go with him and myſelf, he might be a witneſs to Mr. Hansford's avoiding us; the Mayor did not; Mr. Burke followed us, and paſſed by the door at the time we knocked at it, and were refuſed. SAMUEL PORTLOCK, S. Sheriff.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of April, 1769.
PAUL LOYALL.

† Mr. Joſeph Calvert called upon me, to declare what I knew reſpecting his ſwearing to Mr. Hansford's eſcaping out of cuſtody; I therefore declare that I was preſent when he made oath to the ſaid eſcape. That I apprehend, as to the ſimple act of ſwearing, he was therein deliberate and cautious, but that he did make oath that he had arreſted the ſaid Hansford, and that he had eſcaped.

THOMAS BURKE.

LONDON, *February* 1.

THE witty Lord Wharton, on the expulſion of Biſhop Atterbury, ſaid, he had already lived to ſee that but two things were out of the power of the Britiſh Parliament: one was, to make a man of a woman; the other, to frame an oath that a courtier would not ſwallow.

Feb. 3. It is now become faſhionable for the Ladies to drink patriotic toaſts:—Thoſe already come to hand are, Lady Temple, Lady Camden, Lady Saville, Miſs Wilkes, Mrs. Hayley, and Mrs. Macaulay.

Feb 4. Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, on a ſolemn occaſion, was acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be firm, manly, decent; revering, but not crouching.

Feb. 6. Mr. Wilkes has lately received the collection of books, medals, and drawings, left by the Baron de Winckleman, who was lately murdered.

It is imagined by the moſt ſerious calculators, take this whole kingdom through, the friends of the popular priſoner are to [redacted] enemies in the full proportion of twenty to one. What man can deſire a greater ſhare of popularity?

Charles-Town, (S. Carolina) *March* 2.

The ſuperfluities imported here from Britain, and other articles which we may make among ourſelves, are ſuppoſed to have drawn upwards of 100,000l. ſterling from among us, for ſeveral years preceding the paſſing of the Stamp-Act.

A calculation having been made of the amount of the purchaſe money of ſlaves expected here the preſent year, it is computed at 270,000l. ſterling, which ſum will by that means be drained from this province.

A ſubſcription is actually ſetting on foot for eſtabliſhing and ſupporting a manufactory-houſe in this town. And it is ſaid to be in contemplation, alſo to eſtabliſh a PAPER MANUFACTORY in this country.

BOSTON *March* 20.

Letters from all the Governors in America, from General Gage, Commodore Hood, Col. Dalrymple, and Capt. Smith, have been laid before the Houſe of Commons.

March 27. A letter from Mr. Debert mentions, that Col. Dalrymple, had wrote to the Miniſtry, much in favour of this province.

NEW-YORK, *April* 3.

It is ſaid that Capt. Williams, who left this city with Capt. Wynne, has been offered the place of Lieutenant Governor of this province.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 20.

We hear that a veſſel from Virginia, ——— Briggs, maſter, ſprung a leak ſoon after ſhe left the Capes, and endeavoured to make the Bermuda Iſlands, but was drove to Santa Croix, where ſhe ſtruck on a reef of rocks, and it was with difficulty they got the boat out, to ſave their lives, before ſhe ſunk.

On Saturday and Monday laſt the following criminals took their trials, at the General Court, viz.

John Williams, from Fairfax, for felony. Acquitted.
William Chapman, from Southampton, for felony. Guilty.
Robert M'Mahanan, from Auguſta, for murder. Guilty.
James Williams, from Loudoun, for felony. Guilty.
John Shepard, from York county, for felony. Guilty.
James Biggars, from Bedford, for felony. Guilty.
Willis Skinner, from Elizabeth City, for felony. Acquitted.
William Mallard, from Spotſylvania, for felony. Guilty.
John Darby, from Weſtmoreland, for felony. Guilty.
Eliphelet Muſgrave, from York county, for felony. Guilty.
Jane Potter, from Middleſex, for felony. Acquitted.
James Hurſt, from Fairfax, for murder. Found Manſlaughter.
William Lindſay, and John Mallet, from Weſtmoreland, for felony. Acquitted.

In the PRESS,
And ſpeedily will be PUBLISHED
(*Several hundred copies having been already ſubſcribed for*)
THE
FARMER's *and* MONITOR's
LETTERS.
(*Price* 2s. 6d.)

TRAVELLER

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. JOHN WELLS's in *Warwick* county, and will cover mares at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, or FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon. He is ſix years old, and near fifteen hands high, got by OLD TRAVELLER out of a full blooded *Engliſh* mare. There will be good paſturage gratis; but I will not be liable for any mares that may be ſtolen or ſtray from the plantation.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

GOLIAH

WILL cover this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Goochland* county, at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, and THREE POUNDS to inſure a colt. He is of the true dray breed, full ſixteen hands high, exceſſive fat and ſleek, and in high perfection. The mares will have exceeding good paſturage gratis, and the money to be paid before they are taken away.

3 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

ELIZABETH CITY county, *April* 18, 1769.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the will of* William Mitchell, *deceaſed, on the fourth Thurſday in* May *next, being court day,*

THE HOUSES and LOT in the town of *Hampton*, lately in the occupation of *James Wallace Bayley*.

2 CARY SELDEN, Adminiſtrator.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Indian creek*, *April* 12, 1769.

THIS is to inform the public, that I am now furnished with good matter for inoculating the small pox; and shall begin with my first set, on Monday the 24th of this month, on the terms formerly advertised. After this, whoever inclines to have it, may depend on medicines being sent them, with proper directions to prepare, according to their ages, and the time appointed to come.

JOHN SMITH.

To be SOLD *by public auction, at the house of* PETER STEENBERGEN *in* Romney, Hampshire *county*, *on* Tuesday *the* 13*th of* June *next*, *being court day*,

THE following TRACTS of LAND in the said county, the joint property of *John Greenfield*, deceased, and Major *James Livingstone*; that is to say, *Pine Run* tract, containing 350 acres; *Mill Run* tract, containing 200 acres; one tract on *Potowmack* river, above the mouth of *New* creek, purchased of *Hugh Murphy*; *Stony Lick* tract, containing 210 acres; the *Bear Wallow*; a tract of land near *Cropper*'s bridge; another tract adjoining *Hugh Murphy*; a tract called *Fullen's Bottom*; another, *Burchaw's Bottom*; and another near *Wiser*'s mill, purchased of *Adam M'Carty*. Purchasers will be allowed one year's credit for one half of the price, and two years for the remainder, on giving bond and security. For further particulars apply to Capt. *Enoch Innis*, in *Hampshire*, or to the subscribers in *Winchester*. Those who have any demands against the estate of the said *Greenfield*, are desired to make them known to the subscribers; and all persons indebted, are desired to make immediate payment. Those who have unsettled accounts, are likewise desired to have them adjusted, as the executors think themselves obliged to bring suit, where the balance appears from Mr. *Greenfield*'s books, to be in his favour.

ANGUS M'DONALD, ALEXANDER WHITE, } Executors.

N. B. The said *Alexander White* has the disposal of sundry other valuable tracts of land, in the counties of *Frederick*, *Hampshire*, and *Augusta*.

APRIL 15, 1769.

For LONDON,

The ship TWO SISTERS,

GEORGE TAYLOR, *Master*,

Now lying in Appamattox *river*,

WILL take in TOBACCO at eight pounds sterling per ton, with liberty of consignment, and will sail about the middle of *May*, as great part of her cargo is engaged. Those inclined to ship, are desired to forward their orders to the CAPTAIN on board, or to the subscribers in *Petersburg*.

3 FIELDS & CALL.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of *Spotsylvania*, I do hereby give notice, that on *Monday* the third day of *June* next, being *Spotsylvania* court day, the building a PRISON for the use of the said county, will be let to the lowest bidder. All persons inclinable to undertake, are desired to prepare a plan to exhibit to the court of the said county.

JOHN CARTER, SHERIFF.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Cumberland* county, greeting. We command you that you summon *John Plummer*, to appear before our Justices of our said county court, in chancery, at the courthouse of the said county, on the 4th *Monday* in *April* next, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him and others, by *John Scott* and company, and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds; and have then there this writ. Witness *Thompson Swann*, clerk of our said court, at the courthouse aforesaid, the 28th day of *March*, in the ninth year of our reign.

THOMPSON SWANN.

RICHMOND, *April* 12, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

I HAVE seen two advertisements in your paper, some time ago, signed *Patrick Coutts*, of *Shockoe*, in which he signifies he passed his note, payable to me, or my order, for three hundred twelve and an half bushels of wheat, is very true. But his saying that he did not receive value for the same, according to agreement, is absolutely contrary to what he has related, for he had value of his own choosing, before he gave me his note of hand; which note is witnessed by *James Watt*, his clerk, as also the bill of sale which I gave him. Some part of his bargain he disposed of the next day, and the other part he came and insisted on me to take it again the third day after; which I told him I could not do, because he had bought of me on court day, and disappointed me from the chance of other purchasers. However, as he understood my necessity for selling, he endeavoured to make a handle of that advantage, by refusing payment. Not only that, but endeavoured to prejudice me, by publishing it as appearing like a defraud. For, says he, a man of my importance will be believed by the public. But, I replied, that he had no occasion to publish it; for if ever his note appeared in any other man's possession, indorsed by me (except in the hands of an attorney) that I should acknowledge it as paid, three witnesses being present; but I must acquaint the public, that he was so favourable to his own story, as to date his advertisement a day before he made any complaint; for this reason, I have thought it proper to prove him an *Aberdeen*'s man. There is a double explanation to this word; the first and right meaning is, I will stand to the word I tell you; the other being very common, but rather too vulgar to explain; which will suit Mr. P. C.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

TAKEN up on *Goose Creek*, in *Bedford* county, a middle sized black HORSE, about eight years old, but has no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10s.

RICHARD CUNDIFF.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door*, *in* Williamsburg, *for ready money*,

TWENTY LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Taken in execution; among them a good shoemaker, gardener, and hostler, several women used to the house and field business, and several boys and girls fit for service.

W. MITCHELL, S. S.

TAKEN up in *Pittsylvania* county, a black mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, neither docked nor branded, a small white spot on one side of her nostril, and wall eyed. Posted, and appraised to 11. 15s.

GABRIEL SHELTON.

TAKEN up in *Henrico* county, near the falls of *James* river, a black HORSE about 4 feet 5 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, has been branded on the near shoulder, but cannot be made out. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

DANIEL PRICE, Sen.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, a small black mare, about 12 hands and an half high, trots, is docked and branded on the near buttock T, has a white spot on the off jaw, is brown about the mouth, and is old. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

JOHN EWING.

TAKEN up in *Buckingham* county, on *Hunt*'s creek, a red and white pied steer, marked with a crop and a slit in each ear, judged to be about 4 years old, his feet are white, he has a white heart in his face, a white spot on his shoulder, and is branded on the left horn with a T. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s.

ADRIAN ANGLIN.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward* county, a white horse, about 4 feet 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock IH, but the lower half of the last stroke of the H is wanting, is a little fleabitten, trots, and has a small patched bell buckled on with a saddle strap. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

HENRY WALKER.

TAKEN up at *Northumberland* court-house, a bay horse colt, two years old, neither docked nor branded, but remarkable small of his age. Posted, and appraised to 2l.

JAMES CRANE.

TAKEN up in *Orange* county, a dark bay MARE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a few white hairs in her forehead, not branded, part of her hind hoof white, a small snip upon the tip of her nose, gallops and trots, and has a white spot upon the off shoulder, about the bigness of a bit. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

TAKEN up on *Elk*, in *Augusta*, a white MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock ſ, and is about 12 or 13 years old.

JAMES ARNALD.

THE subscriber is determined to draw his LOTTERY on the second *Monday* in *May* next (being the day of the meeting of the General Assembly) at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s, in *Williamsburg*, upon the plan here proposed, which he hopes will not be disagreeable to the present adventurers, as the alteration of the scheme cannot affect their interest, but will greatly promote the subscriber's, as it will enhance the value, and encourage the sale of the tickets remaining on hand at the drawing: But to avoid all possible objections from those who were kind enough to purchase tickets upon the faith of the former scheme, it is intended that any such, who disapprove of the alteration, may be at liberty to return their tickets at any time before the day of the drawing.

The SCHEME.

Prizes.		
1	The Inspection at *Page*'s containing five lots, which rent for 70l. *per annum*, valued at 12 years purchase, is	£.840
1	The Inspection at *Crutchfield*'s, containing six lots, which rent for 60l. *per annum*, valued at 12 years purchase, is	720
135	Lots unimproved, each containing half an acre, valued at 20l. each, a price the lowest any from the river have sold for, and many being near the river are worth more. - - - - -	2700
137	Prizes.	£.4260
263	Blanks.	
400	Tickets, at 10l. each, - - -	£.4000
	Given in, - - - - -	£.260

The inspection at *Crutchfield*'s, is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be drawn the two hundredth.

The inspection at *Page*'s, is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be last drawn.

IN this SCHEME there are not two blanks to a prize. The inspections increasing yearly, may be well estimated at much more than they are now valued. And the 260l. given in, will reduce the unimproved lots to 18l. 1s. 5d. ¾, each; so it appears no scheme can be better calculated for the interest of the adventurers; and the ease in payments, is an indulgence none have yet allowed.

The managers and terms of payment are as formerly. Tickets may be had of the managers, and of

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1769.

Just imported and selling by the subscriber, the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

WHITE sattin and lutestring, India and other chintzes, callicoes and ginghams, striped and plain muslins, book ditto, bordered handkerchiefs, cat-gut, flowered gauze aprons, cloaks, cardinals, hats and bonnets, a large and fashionable assortment of caps, ribbons, egrets, fillets and breast flowers, fine beaver hats for Gentlemen, youths and boys, blue, green and white fine riding ditto for Ladies, feathers for ditto, all sorts of gold bands, buttons and loops, black, blue, and buff superfine silk pieces for Gentlemen's breeches, maccaroni waistcoats, the very best black, white and coloured *China* silk hose, the finest spun silk ditto, superfine *India* cotton ditto, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine mitionet lace, flounced and laced casting handkerchiefs, very genteel stomachers and knots, some very neat paste necklaces and earrings, ditto of different colours, handsome earrings set with marquisets, *French* pearl drop ditto, crooked tortoiseshell combs set with paste, plain ditto, small tortoiseshell pocket combs in cases, fine box, ivory and toupeeing ditto, paste shoe, knee, and stock buckles, double gilt and polished steel ditto in sets, paste pins, hoop and other stone rings, chased and plain silver nutmeg graters, very neat enamelled ditto, pocket books, and Ladies housewifes, with instruments, falling pearl necklaces, mock garnet, and jet bunches, Ivory cases, with smelling bottles, and ribband measures, both large and small kid, lamb, and silk gloves and mitts for Ladies, white silk, brown thread, and all kind of leather gloves for Gentlemen, *Didsbury*'s neatest shoes, pumps and slippers for ditto, with other good *London* made ditto, Ladies sattin ditto, childrens ditto of all sizes, *French* and *English* beads, ditto chumps, neat white trimmings, new fashion ribbed ruffs, very fine pleated stocks, fine pocket handkerchiefs, light horsemen's caps for boys, plain sattin ditto, ostrich feathers, wedding, mourning, second mourning, and other genteel fans, fan cases, crosses set with marquisets, for young Ladies, stock tapes, Ladies riding sticks, blond silk and cotton thread for working, watch strings, finest *Irish* garters, garlands, walking canes, sewing silks, and tapes of all kinds, black pattern silk mitts at 4s. 6d. a pair, black sticking plaister, the best *Bell* and *Liste* thread, skeleton and skeine wire, *Perkins*'s specific dentrifice, well known for its great efficacy in whitening the teeth, and infallibly curing the scurvy in the gums, with directions how to use it, price 5s. the pot; with sundry other articles too numerous to insert.

As this last importation consists of the best chose, genteelest, and most fashionable assortment she ever had, hopes to meet with good encouragement in disposing of them; which shall be most thankfully acknowledged by

CATHARINE RATHELL.

P. S. She has a few good pair of womens stays, tabby fore parts, and fine ticking backs, which she would sell cheap to any storekeeper, with some other articles. And as she hopes to have it in her power to go home after the *June* court, to purchase a cargo against the *October* court, is determined to sell, *but* for *ready* money *only*.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder*, *on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next*, *at the door of the* Raleigh *tavern*,

THE HOUSES and LOTS where the subscriber lives, situate in the lower end of the city. The terms for payment to be agreed on at the day of sale.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Just imported in the RANDOLPH, *Captain* WALKER, *and to be sold very reasonably, especially for ready money, at the shop lately kept by Mr.* WILLIAM BIERS, *by the subscribers, in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical; also almond cakes, capers, *French* and pearl barley, *Spanish* liquorice, sago, saloop, isinglass, hartshorn shavings, borax, salt petre, best sallad oil, Durham mustard, oil of *Bben*, *Hungary*, lavender, honey, and orange flower waters, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, ditto candied, Ladies sticking plaister, eau de luce, *Hill*'s elixir bardana, ditto essence of waterdock, *Blackrie*'s lixivium for the gravel and stone, best and common lancets, *Anderson*'s, *Lockyer*'s, and *Hooper*'s pills, *James*'s fever powders, *Stoughton*'s, *Daffy*'s, and *Squire*'s elixirs, *Fryer*'s and *Turlington*'s balsam, *Bateman*'s drops, *Freeman*'s and *Godfrey*'s cordials, *British* rock oil, balsam of honey, verdigrease, vermillion, white and red lead, linseed oil, gold and silver leaf, *Dutch* metal, smelling bottles, oil of turpentine, rosin, allum, brimstone, *Greenhow*'s tinctures for the gums and tooth ach, ivory syringes, tooth brushes, &c. &c. &c.

3 w. ANDREW ANDERSON, and Co.

The ship INDUSTRY,

JAMES LOWES *Commander*,

A prime sailer, *now lying at* LEEDS *town*, *on* Rappahannock *river*, *bound for* LONDON,

WILL take in TOBACCO on liberty of consignment, at seven pounds ten shillings sterling per ton, and will undoubtedly sail by the middle of *May*. Whoever are inclined to ship, are desired to leave their notes or orders with Mr. JOHN SMITH, at *Hanover* town, Mr. JOHN GLASSELL, at *Fredericksburg*, Mr. *William Templeman*, at *Alexandria*, or with the Captain, at *Leeds*.

I INTEND for *Great-Britain* soon; and to return in a few months.

CATHARINE RATHELL.

RAN away about the 15th day of *January* last, a servant man named JOHN MESSER, he is a *Dutchman*, and had, when he went away, his wife with him; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, his hair is of a reddish colour, and he talks good *English*; he stole from me a small black mare, with a blazed face. Whoever apprehends the said servant, so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of FOUR PISTOLES, paid by JAMES MERONEY.

CAME to my plantation last fall, a grizzled and white spayed sow, with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and slit and a hole in the left. Any person claiming the said sow, proving property, and paying as the law directs, may have her of the subscriber, near *Clement's* mill, in *Amelia* county.
CULVERINE FORD.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, near *Clement's* mill, a white horse, 4 feet 9 inches high, about 10 years old, branded on the near buttock C. Posted, and appraised to 11l. CULVERINE FORD.

TAKEN up near *Ivy* creek, upon *Wood's* gap road, in *Albemarle* county, a black mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large bell on; she paces naturally, has a small white spot on her right side, and some white hairs in her tail, is docked, but has no visible brand. Posted and appraised to 8l.
ADAM WALLACE.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle*, a black mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high; she has a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, and all her feet are white, but has no perceivable brand, and is about 7 years old. Posted, and appraised to 4l. CLEVELAND COFFEY.

ANY person who has drawn 100 acre lots in Col. BYRD's lottery, numbers 760, 761, 766, 767, 768, will hear of a purchaser at the General Court by applying to the publisher of this paper.

I INTEND shortly for *Great-Britain*.
ROBERT PAYNE.

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, February 1, 1769.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has finished his house which he intended for the conveniency of INOCULATION. It is within half a mile of the town, on a healthy situation, with an agreeable prospect.

He intends to begin the 25th of this instant, and continue until the last of *June*. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with. His price is two pistoles each, twenty shillings per week for board and attendance, for white people; and Negroes fifteen shillings, so that the whole expence will not exceed more than five or six pounds currency; and their sickness (if any) not continue more than three or four days. 3m. HENRY STEVENSON.

Cumberland county, *April* 1, 1769.

WHEREAS the partnership of *Trents*, *Scott*, *Archer*, and *Robertson*, is this day dissolved; all persons who have any demands against the said partnership are desired to apply for payment, and those who are indebted are requested to settle, and pay off their balances immediately to Mr. *John Scott*, who is impowered to collect the same.
TRENTS, SCOTT, and Co.

Cumberland county, *April* 1, 1769.

THE partnership of *Trents*, *Scott*, and Co. being dissolved, we inform those who were customers to the stores kept at *Alexander Trent's* and *George Wright's*, that we purpose to continue those stores, and that they are under the management of Mr *Daniel Bates* and Mr. *Richard Crump*, by whom customers may be supplied as formerly; we therefore hope for the continuance of their favours.
ALEXANDER TRENT,
PETERFIELD TRENT.

TAKEN up, in *Essex*, a bright bay horse about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, has several saddle spots, and is shod before. Posted, and appraised to 5l. WILLIAM NUTT.

For SALE, *to the* HIGHEST BIDDER, *on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next*, *at* 4 *o'clock in the afternoon*, *before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'*s door in* Williamsburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince George* county, containing 490 acres; it is well watered and timbered, and conveniently situated, within half a mile of church, 3 miles from *Noble's* warehouses, and about the same distance from *Jordan's Point*, upon *James* river. Credit will be given till the 25th of next *October*, when the money must be paid to Mr. *Charles Carter* of *Corotoman*, who will attend at the day of sale. A good title and deeds will be made to the purchaser by the subscriber.
THOMAS PINCKARD.

NEABSCO furnace, *March* 23, 1769.

STRAYED away from *Mount-Airy* some time in *October* last, two mares belonging to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, Esq; The one a large roan, about 15 hands high, with black mane and tail, branded with the letters R B on the shoulder or buttock, and trots very well. The other is a small black, about 13 hands and an half high, with white feet, a good deal of white in her face, and a great many other remarkable small white spots on her body; her brand (if she had any) I cannot recollect. They went off from *Mount-Airy* together, and in a day or two afterwards, were seen near *Rappahannock* bridge, making up towards *Prince William* county, where they were bred. It is believed they were both with foal. Whoever takes up the said mares, and secures them so as they may be had again, or delivers the one or both to the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE, at *Mount-Airy*, or brings them to the *Neabsco* furnace, in *Prince William* county, shall receive a genteel reward, besides what the law allows, from
THOMAS LAWSON.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder*, *on the premises*, *on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next*, *if fair*, *otherwise the next fair day*,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Lunenburg* county; it is well improved with a choice ORCHARD, and some good HOUSES; is well watered with fine springs, good timber, lies well, and is a fine place for a STOCK, as may be seen by the CATTLE, HOGS, *&c.* now on the place. Great part of the land is of a good soil for TOBACCO and WHEAT, and produces very good when the weather is seasonable. One third of the money to be paid on the 2d *Thursday* in *December* or *January* next, as will best suit the purchaser, at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up; another third in *December*, 1770; and the other third the *December* following. All persons are desired to meet by 12 o'clock, that do not see the land before that day, for the sale will begin by three; and no private sale will be made before that day, so that the highest bidder will be sureof the land. Bond and good security must be given to t.d.s. EDWARD THWEATT.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro Man slave, by some called *Tom Salter*, of a middle size, and well made for strength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloaths; but his common working dress, was died brown cotton; he managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately; he is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*; and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall receive the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by
HENRY LEE.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the *Neabsco* Iron-works, in *Virginia*, on or about the 10th of *October* last, a country born Negro man slave named BILLIE, the property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Esq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a sour look when taxed with any thing amiss: He had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and sundry other sorts of cloaths, besides shoes and stockings of various kinds: He is by trade a ship carpenter, and is such a proficient in that business as not only to repair, but to build all sorts of small craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow named SCIPIO, the property of Mr. *John M'Millan*, of *Prince William* county, in *Virginia*, of much the same age and size as himself. They crossed *Potowmack* river together, in a schooner's boat, to the *Maryland* shore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themselves undiscovered. As *Billie* was some time last summer brought from *Carolina* (to which place, under the sanction of a forged pass, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some ship builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board some craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to some place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both, to the subscriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, manager of Col. *Tayloe's* mine-bank, in *Baltimore* county, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a reward of 5l. if taken forty miles from home, or the above reward, if at a greater distance, from the said Mr. *John Calvert*, or from THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. Billie plays on the violin.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Charles City* county, on the 17th day of last *April*, a *Virginia* born Negro man named DUBLIN, about 35 years old; he is a large fellow, has a grim look, a scar over one eyebrow, and one hand much drawn up with a burn when young, though he has good use of it, has lost the nail of his right great toe, and was cloathed as usual. I have heard of him several times in *Hanover* and *Henrico* counties. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person that will deliver him to me, at Capt. *William Acrill's*, in *Charles City*. tf. MOSES FONTAINE.

N. B. He has been outlawed since he run away.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents, or in separate parcels, according to the first surveys.
HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
tf. JOHN NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber of *Blunt Point*. J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1	Prize of	£. 500 is	£. 500
2		250 each	500
4		100	400
8		50	400
8		25	200
10		10	100
180		5	900
213	Prizes.		3000
2787	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each,		3000
	£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is		450

The said LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the first day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-house, under the direction of *Mann Page*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Charles Dick*, *Roger Dixon*, *Joseph Jones*, *Hugh Mercer*, *James Mercer*, *Charles Washington*, *Lewis Willis*, *George Weedon*, *Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said managers, and of Mrs. *Ratbell*, in *Williamsburg*.

The money is to be deposited with a Treasurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Those who cannott attend the fair, are requested to send their tickets by some friend, that the prizes may be distributed as soon as possible.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta *county.*

1	Prize of	£. 1000 is	£. 1000
2		500 each	1000
4		250	1000
5		100	500
50		50	2500
62	Prizes.		£. 6000
5938	Blanks.		
6000	Tickets at 20*s.*		£. 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Messr. *Charles Dick*, *Charles Yates*, *John Stewart*, *Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glassell*, of whom tickets may be had.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s* per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the First Week, and 2*s*. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *April* 21, 1769. NUMBER 154.

BOSTON *March* 20.

IT is said that the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Shelburne, two Noblemen who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſteady attachment to the cauſe of liberty and truth, diſſented from the late reſolves, paſſed in a certain auguſt Aſſembly; alledging that it was not conſiſtent with their ſentiments to proceed to cenſure upon hearing one ſide *only*.

NEW-YORK, *March* 30.

I juſt now ſee an account from London, which ſays that they were in hopes that the Rockingham party would ſoon come into the Miniſtry, who would repeal the acts we complain of. That Lord Hillſborough ſays the acts are bad, but will not repeal them while America denies their right. That the tide was turning in our favour. That the Miniſtry are heartily ſick of taxing America, and only want to ſave the honour of Parliament to get rid of them. And that if we ſtick cloſe to the non-importation of goods, as the manufacturers were beginning to complain, they ſeemed to think the Miniſtry would be obliged to repeal them the latter end of the ſeſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

Extract of a letter from London, January 28.

"*It gives me great concern to acquaint you that the Parliament have come to reſolutions of a moſt vindictive nature with regard to the miſunderſtanding now ſubſiſting between us and America, and are determined to order over here ſome of the moſt active men at Boſton, to anſwer a charge of a very dangerous tendency, and alſo to enforce the acts which are ſo diſagreeable to you to the utmoſt. In conſequence of this few or no goods will be ſhipped to North-America, except to your province.*"

Extract of a letter from London, February 3.

"*Balf and M'Quirk, the two chairmen concerned in the riots at Brentford, were tried for being preſent at, and aiding and abetting the murder of Mr. George Clark. The evidence againſt them was ſhort, clear, and poſitive; they were both convicted, and received ſentence of death. Since which they are reſpited, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.*"

Extract of a letter from London, February 7.

"*The grand committee was to have reported on American affairs laſt Friday, but Wilkes had taken up ſo much of their time, the Houſe ſitting four nights ſucceſſively until three in the morning, that they were obliged to poſtpone it to another week. He is expelled, but ſets up, and will be choſen again, if the Houſe do not firſt diſqualify him by an act.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 21.

Some time ago the Gentlemen of Weſtmoreland, by ſubſcription, ordered a portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham from home, to be put up in their court-houſe. It is now arrived; and eſteemed a maſterly performance, and was drawn by Mr. Charles Peale, a native of Maryland, who was formerly apprentice to a ſadler, at Annapolis; but his natural talent for, and great inclination to the pencil being made known, he was ſent home by a number of Gentlemen, at their own expence, to perfect himſelf in the art he diſcovered ſo great a genius for. This piece is as large as the life; his Lordſhip is repreſented in the habit and attitude of a Roman orator, in the forum; his right arm extended, and naked to the elbow; his left hangs down, and holds Magna Charta. His countenance is animated with a glow of fire and expreſſion, and he ſeems to wait for a reply to what he had juſt ſaid. The likeneſs is ſaid to be very ſtriking, but quite unlike the prints we have hitherto had of his Lordſhip. Near him ſtands an altar, which is ſupported by the buſts of Sidney and Hampden, the latter with a garland over his head, and on the altar the flame of liberty brightly burning: The palace of Weſtminſter, and the window through which King Charles I. was led to the block, appear on the back ground; and a little nigher, Britannia, with the cap of liberty, treading on the American addreſſes, the congreſs at New-York, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of LAND, lying on *Willis's* creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, and between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the court-houſe, with a plantation and convenient houſes for an overſeer and 5 or 6 hands. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. *Suſanna Fleming's*, in the abovementioned county. CHARLES FLEMING.

CUMBERLAND county, *April* 10, 1769.

JANUS

STANDS at Mr. *John Harris's* ſtable, in order for covering mares, at FOUR POUNDS the ſeaſon, or TWENTY-SIX SHILLINGS the leap. Good paſturage *gratis*. RICHARD JAMES.

ALL perſons that have any claim againſt the eſtate of JOHN ROYSTER, deceaſed, are deſired to let them be known, that there may be ſome proviſion made to pay the ſame, and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay their balances immediately to

Their humble ſervant,
JOHN HALES, Executor.

KING WILLIAM, *April* 4, 1769.

WHEREAS I have this day aſſigned all the books of accounts, bonds, and promiſſory notes, due either to myſelf, or to MOORE and BIERS, unto Col. THOMAS MOORE of *King William* county, for value received of him; this is therefore to deſire all perſons indebted as aforeſaid, to pay their reſpective debts to the ſaid *Moore*, to whom I do hereby tranſfer all my right to the ſame.

WILLIAM BIERS.

Witneſs, THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Louiſa* county, a likely *Virginia* born man ſlave, named FRANK; he is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, and is a very ſenſible fellow. He carried ſeveral ſuits of cloaths with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, ſhall receive 3l. reward, if delivered to the ſubſcriber, or into the hands of any one that will do it.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

RUN from *Turkey Iſland*, in *Henrico*, the 3d of this inſtant, JOHN HAY, a *Scotch* indented ſervant, by trade a houſe joiner; of middle ſtature, ſtout made, with large limbs; ſmooth of face, with a freſh complexion, and brown buſhy hair. He ſpeaks the brogue of his country, in a thick, cluttering tone of voice. Whoever apprehends him, ſo that he be conveyed to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS. RY: RANDOLPH.

CUMBERLAND, *March* 22, 1769.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in *April* 1768, a likely young Negro man named TOM, he is near 6 feet high, and has loſt part of one of his ears. It is thought he is about the *Diſmal Swamp*, or low down in *North-Carolina*. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward.

6 JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up in *Southampton*, a bay mare, about 4 feet and an inch high, has a wall eye, her two hind feet white, is docked, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l.

RICHARD KELLO.

A SCHEME

For disposing of, by way of

L O T T E R Y,

The following Land, Houses and Slaves,

belonging to the Estate of Mr. *William Bradley*, who unfortunately for himself and Family has lost a large Sum of Money by the Failure of Mr. *Thomas Capes*, late Merchant in *London*; and as the sundry Lands, Houses, and Negroes, from the great Scarcity of Money, will not bring nigh the Value Mr. *Bradley* paid for the most of them some Years ago, if sold for ready Money; and being willing to make the most of them, in order to pay off all his Debts, &c. his Trustees have taken this Method, and have valued the Prizes only at the Rate they cost some Time ago.

prizes	value £. s.	total £.	
1	750	750	A valuable Lot in *Portsmouth*, on which are two large Store Houses or Ware Houses, a Smith's Shop, and a good Wharf, at which a Ship of any Size may load.
1	350	350	A valuable Lot at the Foot of the Great Bridge, the most convenient for Trade of any in the Place, on which is a large Ware or Store House, with 4 rooms, a Kitchen, Stable, &c.
1	200	200	A Piece of Land joining Capt. *Max. Calvert*, near the Corner of *Church-Street*, as now posted in.
1	180	180	A Piece of ditto joining the above on the Main Street, with a House which now rents for £. 20 *per Annum*.
1	160	160	A Piece of ditto joining the two above, and fronting *Smith Street*, with a House with four Rooms, not quite finished.
1	80	80	A Piece of Land, within 3 Miles of the Great Bridge, valuable for Timber, &c.
1	60	60	A Lot or Parcel of Land, at the Great Bridge, with a good Billiard House upon it, opposite the 3 Ton Tavern.
1	25	25	A Piece or Lot of Land adjoining the above.
1	50	50	A Piece or Parcel of Land on the Back of the Tobacco Warehouse, with a good Landing and Store House.
1	20	20	A Lot of Land in the Borough of *Norfolk*, pleasantly situated in the Fields.
1	20	20	A ditto ditto.
1	20	20	A ditto ditto.
1	20	20	A ditto ditto.
1	50	50	A valuable Lot adjoining Mr. *James Parker*'s, pleasantly situated on the Creek.
1	50	50	A valuable Lot adjoining the above, &c.
1	50	50	A Share in the Town Point Wharf, which may become very valuable.
1	45	45	A Negro Man, *Sharper*, a very good Sawyer.
1	40	40	A Negro Man, *Skipper*, ditto.
1	70	70	*Beck*, a young breeding Negro Woman, very valuable for House or Field, with a young Child.
1	25	25	*Markum*, a Negro Boy, Son of *Beck*.
1	20	20	*Hannah*, a Child of *Beck*.
1	10	10	Old *Peg*, a good Granny.
1	30	30	*Pug*, a very good Spinner.
1	30	50	*Joshua*, Son of *Pug*.
1	20	20	*Kinsale*, a Negro Man, a Planter.
10	10	100	Each a Hogshead of Molasses, containing about 100 or 110 Gallons.
20	6	120	Each a Barrel of Sugar, containing from 250 to 260 lb.
34	5 10	187	Each a Barrel of *West India* Rum, containing about 30 Gallons.
11	8	88	Each a Lot of Lumber, at the current Price, or Cash in lieu, deducting 15 *per Cent.*
100 Pr.		£. 2780	
474 Blanks.			
574 Tickets, at £. 5, is £. 2870, the Amount of the Prizes.			

The Lottery will be drawn at *Williamsburg*, in *June* Oyer Court next, or sooner if the Tickets are sold, under the Management of Col. *Thomas Tabb*, Col. *John Prentis*, Messrs. *James Gibson*, *George Abyvon*, *Archibald Campbell*, *William Bolden*, *James Mills*, *Alexander M'Caul*, *Alexander Donald*, *Arthur Morson*, *Alexander Henderson*, *Hector Ross*, or any three of them, of whom Tickets may be had, and of the Subscribers, who will make good Titles to the fortunate Adventurers.

THOMAS NEWTON, sen.
NEIL JAMIESON,
MATTHEW PHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON,
} Trustees.

THE subscriber requests it as a favour, that those Gentlemen who are indebted to him for the GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. will be kind enough to discharge their accounts this General Court. And it is hoped that those who live in remote counties, will take the advantage of this opportunity to commission some of their friends to pay their respective balances, as the great expence attending this business makes it absolutely necessary that they should, for the future, be more punctual in their payments than they have hitherto been; which will much oblige

Their most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM RIND.

WANTED *by the subscriber, near* Hanover *town,*

TWO Journeymen CHAIR-MAKERS, who will meet with good encouragement, by applying in a short time. 2 JAMES SHACKELFORD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6, 1769.

THE works of some Gentlemen, who have endeavoured to point out the duty of a Magistrate in this colony, being out of print, and the laws having become very voluminous and intricate since their time, a short system relative to the office of a Justice of the Peace, it is thought, will be acceptable to the public. Two Gentlemen of the law in this city, are willing to engage in this useful undertaking, if they can by subscriptions be indemnified from those expences, which they must necessarily incur, in the publication of such a performance.

Subscriptions will be opened at both Printing-Offices, and from thence it will be discovered, whether such a work is desired by the public or not.

The conditions are, that each person shall pay seven shillings and six-pence at the time of subscribing, and five shillings on the delivery of the book.

The volume will be printed in octavo, in a fair type, on good paper, and neatly bound in calf.

The Gentlemen concerned in this proposal, intend to delineate as plainly and explicitly as they can, the manner in which a Magistrate is to conduct himself in those branches which are likely to fall under his consideration.

The FORMS of PROCEEDING on each respective subject, will be drawn with perspicuity and exactness.

A general idea of evidence, requisite in each enquiry, will be communicated, with the authority on which it is grounded.

Proper extracts will be made from the Acts of Assembly where necessary, with suitable observations thereupon.

And as the office of Sheriff is connected with that of a Magistrate, incidental directions on that head will be thrown in.

The work will be ready for the press sometime in the ensuing winter, if the Gentlemen meet with proper encouragement from the public.

It is hoped that this undertaking will not be attributed to lucrative motives, but that its utility is the principal object.

TAKEN up in the *North-Garden*, in *Albemarle* county, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, his mane has been roached, but is now grown, and hangs on both sides; he paces naturally, has no perceivable brand, and is about seven years old. Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10s.

CHARLES LEWIS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. *Henry Rothery*, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to make them known. *Norfolk*, *March* 23, 1769. GEORGE ABYVON.